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SCOPE AND METHODS OF PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF POPULATION.*

BY W. F. WILLOUGHBY, *Assistant Director of the Census.*

The director of the census, Hon. E. Dana Durand, in two addresses delivered before the American Statistical Association, the one entitled "Census Methods" delivered at the regular quarterly meeting of the Association held in Washington, September 24, 1909, and the other entitled "Changes in Census Methods for the Census of 1910," delivered at the annual meeting of the Association in New York, December 29, 1909, has given a general account of the plans that have been followed in the taking of the Thirteenth Census.† I have been requested to supplement these papers by one giving further information regarding the plans that have been formulated for presenting the results of this census to the public in the published reports. The following paper is an attempt to comply with this request. In doing so, the policy adopted by the director in his papers of seeking, as his chief object, to point out the features in respect to which the methods employed at the Thirteenth Census represent departures from prior practice, will be followed.

The published results of the census are naturally determined by the character of the interrogatories contained on the schedules upon which the data is collected. That what I shall have to say regarding the manner and form in which the results will be published may be understood it will be necessary for me to say a few words regarding the inquiries propounded, and thus to possibly cover to a slight extent the ground traversed by the director of the census in his papers.

* Paper read at a regular quarterly meeting of the American Statistical Association, Ebbett House, Washington, D. C., November 21, 1910.

† These papers have been published in the Quarterly Publications of the Association, New Series, No. 88, December, 1909; and New Series, No. 89, March, 1910.

If we examine the schedule employed for obtaining the data regarding population at the Thirteenth Census, we find that the information concerning the population of the country on the census day, April 15, 1910, was sought concerning the following points:

- (1) Sex;
- (2) Age;
- (3) Color or race;
- (4) Nativity; as determined by (a) place of birth of the person himself, and (b) place of birth of each of the parents;
- (5) Mother tongue, or native language;
- (6) Language actually spoken by those not able to speak English;
- (7) Occupation, and industry in which such occupation was exercised, and whether the occupational status was that of employer, employee, or working on own account;
- (8) Literacy, as determined by ability to read, and ability to write;
- (9) Prevalence of school attendance as determined by attendance at school any time subsequent to September 1, 1909;
- (10) Whether a survivor of the Union army or navy; or of the Confederate army or navy;
- (11) Whether blind in both eyes;
- (12) Whether deaf and dumb;
- (13) For *married persons*, the number of years of present marriage and whether such marriage was the first, or a second or subsequent marriage;
- (14) For *married, widowed, or divorced women*, the number of children that they had borne and the number living on the date of enumeration;
- (15) For *foreign born persons*, the year of immigration to the United States, and whether naturalized or an alien;
- (16) For *employees*, whether employed on April 15, 1910, or not, and number of weeks unemployed during the calendar year 1909; and
- (17) For *persons returned as heads of families*, whether they owned or rented the houses occupied by them, and if owning whether the houses were owned free of mortgage or not.

Comparing this list with points canvassed in 1900 it will be found that the departures consist, partly in covering the points concerning which information was sought in a slightly different way from that employed in 1900, and partly in asking for data not sought at all at that census. The points of difference are briefly as follows:

1. The census of 1900 made no effort to determine whether, in the case of married persons, the present marriage represented

the first or subsequent marriage. This information is called for by the schedule for 1910.

The importance of this question lies in the fact that it will furnish the data by which to establish the relationship between number of children and duration of marriage. This cannot be done satisfactorily unless it is possible to segregate and separately consider the number of children and their ages in relation to the duration of a single marriage by eliminating cases in which the children may have been the offspring of a prior marriage.

2. In 1900 the data was called for relative to the number of children born and the number of children living at the date of the enumeration the same as at the present census, but on account of lack of time, expense involved, and other administrative reasons, were never tabulated. It is now proposed to tabulate this information for both censuses and it is believed that a very valuable body of information concerning this important subject of fertility, size of family, and allied questions will be afforded.

3. In 1900 but a single column was devoted on the schedule to securing a return of the occupations of the people. At the present census three columns were employed in order to secure, on the one hand, more definite information concerning the industry in which each occupation reported was exercised and, on the other hand, the occupational status of the person as employer, employee, or working on own account. The instructions given to the enumerators relative to the manner in which these questions should be answered were prepared with the greatest possible care, and every effort was made to emphasize the desire of the bureau to secure full and accurate returns regarding this subject. Indeed, I may state that this question of occupation has been, so to speak, featured by the bureau in its efforts in respect to the present census. Very detailed studies have been made of the problems involved in the classification of industries and occupations with a view to presenting the results in the manner and form which will be of the greatest value. It is certain that no like effort has been made in the past in the United States to secure accurate information regarding this very important subject, and it

is doubtful if any foreign government has gone farther or as far in this direction. The technical difficulties in the way of securing and presenting statistics of occupations in such a form as is theoretically desirable are very great. Most of these difficulties are inherent ones which no amount of care can wholly overcome. The results that will be obtained will, in some respects, fall short of what is desirable, but I think I need have no hesitation in saying that as published they will present a body of material of far greater value and accuracy than any heretofore given to the public.

4. In 1900 the inquiry relative to unemployment asked simply for the length of time unemployed during the preceding year. In the present census an addition to this inquiry is made as to whether each person returned as an employee was employed or not on the date of the enumeration. The Census Bureau does not lay great stress upon the value of the information obtained by it regarding this subject of unemployment as returned on the general population schedule. The inquiry is made since it constitutes one of the questions which Congress has directed should be included among the interrogatories on the population schedule. It is believed, however, that the question regarding whether unemployed or not on the date of the enumeration will furnish information more valuable than that obtained at the prior census. It at least has the merit of calling for replies that can be made with a greater degree of accuracy than can be made to the other question concerning this subject which asks for the length of time unemployed during the preceding year.

5. In 1900 the inquiry relative to language spoken simply called for a return as to whether the person was able to speak English or not. In the Thirteenth Census this inquiry was amplified so as to require the return of the specific language spoken in the case of all persons not able to speak English. It is hardly necessary to state that the information that will be obtained in this way regarding the languages spoken by that part of the population not speaking English will be of interest and value.

6. In 1900 the inquiry relative to school attendance called for a return of the number of months of school attendance

during the preceding year. At the present census the inquiry is restricted to the simple fact as to whether school was attended at any time subsequent to September 1, 1909. The reasons for making this change lay in the fact that it was found that the replies to the question as propounded in 1900 were not in every respect satisfactory and it was believed that the record would be still less satisfactory this time because the census was taken in April before the completion of the school year, former censuses being taken in June.

7. The inquiry made in the Thirteenth Census relative to whether the person was a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy is a new inquiry, and its purpose is obvious. The instructions to the enumerators regarding the manner in which this inquiry should be answered required a separate return of the number of persons falling in each of the four classes of survivors of: the Union army, the Union navy, the Confederate army and the Confederate navy.

8. I have left to the last the statement of the change which was the most important of all that were made. This change consists in the requirement of a return of the mother tongue of persons born abroad, and of parents who were born abroad in the case of persons born in this country but having one or both parents born in a foreign country.

This additional inquiry relative to mother tongue was expressly authorized by Congress through an amendment made to the Thirteenth Census Act under date of March 24, 1910. This amendment provided that the inquiries relative to population should call for information "respecting the nationality or mother tongue of all persons born in foreign countries, and of the nationality or mother tongue of parents of foreign birth of persons enumerated."

The departure from prior practice thus authorized by Congress, in respect to the character of information that should be obtained regarding that part of the population of the United States that was born abroad, or one or both of whose parents were born abroad is of great importance. There are few, if any, facts regarding the population of the country that are more desired than that concerning the number and character of the population of the country of foreign

birth. Prior to the Thirteenth Census the number and character of this class of the population could only be presented according to the country of birth of the persons enumerated and of their parents. Students of social conditions and of such sciences as anthropology and ethnology have for years pointed out that this data, though of great value, falls short of furnishing all the information that it is desirable to have regarding the character of that part of our population which is of foreign origin. Its defect lies in the fact that, in the case of many countries such as Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, the Balkan States, Switzerland, etc., from which many of the immigrants to this country in recent years have come, country of birth is no certain indication of the racial stock of the persons returned as born in such countries. A mere presentation of the number of persons residing in the United States, the country of whose birth, or that of their parents, was one or the other of these countries, or some other country, thus does not furnish a thoroughly adequate idea of the racial composition of our population of foreign origin. Notwithstanding this it was impracticable to adopt mother tongue or racial stock as the primary basis for the classification of persons of foreign origin, owing to the fact that at all prior censuses the unit of presentation employed has been that of country of birth, and comparisons could only be had with conditions as shown at those censuses by continuing to use that basis. For this reason, and also because the law rendered it obligatory, the schedule employed in the Thirteenth Census called for a return of the population of foreign origin according to both country of birth and mother tongue. It should be stated that the criterion of mother tongue was employed as representing the best test that could be applied by untrained enumerators for determining racial stock.

I have devoted considerable time to this subject as it is not only one of importance, but, as will be shown hereafter, modifies very greatly the character of, and the manner in which will be presented, the data relative to population.

In concluding this survey of the points of difference as regards the population census between the two enumerations of 1900 and 1910, it is of interest to note that in no case has a

subject covered in 1900, been dropped in 1910, while very important additions have been made in the latter over the former. The Thirteenth Census of population is thus much the most comprehensive census of population that has ever been taken by the United States.

Turning now to a consideration of plans that have been formulated, or are in the process of formulation, for the presentation of the data relative to population, it is manifest that it will not be possible for me, in a paper of this character, to give anything approaching a detailed description of the different tables that will be employed. Such a description would be meaningless unless the actual forms of the tables themselves were before you for consideration. There are, however, certain innovations in past practice which have either been definitely determined upon, or which are in contemplation, that are of sufficient importance to warrant my attempting to indicate them.

Probably the most important of these consists in the plans that have been adopted for the presentation of information for the counties individually. Briefly, this consists in bringing together, in one place, all the data that is given for a particular county. There will be a separate table for each state which will contain as many columns as there are counties in the state; and in addition a column for the state as a whole. The data given will be indicated by a succession of stubs running down the side of the table. A person interested in a given county on account of residing in that county, or for any other reason, will thus be able readily to refer to the table for the state containing this county and get, without further hunting through the census volumes, all the facts that are given in the census reports on population regarding, not only the county in which he is interested, but all the other counties of the state, and for the state as a whole, in parallel columns, so that he can see the facts regarding such county and make such comparisons as he desires with the facts as shown for other counties of the state or the state as a whole. Appended to this paper is a copy of the form for this table.

FORM OF TABLE.

ALABAMA:—STATISTICS OF POPULATION IN DETAIL, FOR THE STATE
AND BY COUNTIES, 1910.

Subject.	The State.	Autauga.	Baldwin.	Barbour.
POPULATION.				
Total population.....				
<i>Number in 1900</i>				
<i>Number in 1890</i>				
<i>Number in 1880</i>				
<i>Number in 1870</i>				
Increase: 1900-1910.....				
Per cent. of increase				
Increase: 1890-1900.....				
Per cent. of increase				
Places of 2,500 or more in 1910.....				
<i>Same places in 1900</i>				
Per cent. of increase: 1900-1910				
Remainder of county in 1910.....				
<i>Same territory in 1900</i>				
Per cent. of increase: 1900-1910				
Places of 2,500 or more in 1900.....				
Remainder of county in 1900.....				
Per cent. in places of 2,500 or more: 1910 ..				
Per cent. in places of 2,500 or more: 1900 ..				
Land area (square miles).....				
Persons per square mile.....				
COLOR AND NATIVITY.				
White.....				
<i>Number in 1900</i>				
<i>Number in 1890</i>				
Negro.....				
<i>Number in 1900</i>				
<i>Number in 1890</i>				
Black.....				
Mulatto.....				
All other (see Table —).....				
Native white—both parents native.....				
<i>Number in 1900</i>				
Native white—one or both par. for. born.....				
<i>Number in 1900</i>				
Native white—one parent foreign born.....				
Native white—both parents foreign born.....				
Foreign-born white.....				
<i>Number in 1900</i>				
Per cent. of total population.....				
Native white—both parents native.....				
<i>Per cent. in 1900</i>				
Native white—one or both par. for. born.....				
<i>Per cent. in 1900</i>				
Foreign-born white.....				
<i>Per cent. in 1900</i>				
Negro.....				
<i>Per cent. in 1900</i>				
All other.....				
<i>Per cent. in 1900</i>				
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.				
Foreign-born white: <i>Born in—</i>				
Austria.....				
Canada—English.....				
Canada—French.....				
Denmark.....				
England.....				

FORM OF TABLE—*Continued.*

Subject.	The State.	Autauga.	Baldwin.	Barbour.
Foreign-born white: <i>Born in—</i>				
Germany.....				
Hungary.....				
Ireland.....				
Italy.....				
Norway.....				
Russia.....				
Scotland.....				
Sweden.....				
Other countries.....				
Native white: <i>Parents born in—</i>				
Austria.....				
Canada—English.....				
Canada—French.....				
Denmark.....				
England.....				
Germany.....				
Hungary.....				
Ireland.....				
Italy.....				
Norway.....				
Russia.....				
Scotland.....				
Sweden.....				
Other countries.....				
SEX.				
Total—Male.....				
Female.....				
White—Male.....				
Female.....				
Negro—Male.....				
Female.....				
MALES OF VOTING AGE.				
Total number.....				
Number in 1900.....				
Native white—both parents native.....				
Per cent. of total.....				
Per cent. in 1900.....				
Native white—one or both par. for. born.....				
Per cent. of total.....				
Per cent. in 1900.....				
Native white—one parent foreign born.....				
Native white—both parents foreign born.....				
Foreign-born white.....				
Per cent. of total.....				
Per cent. in 1900.....				
Negro.....				
Per cent. of total.....				
Per cent. in 1900.....				
All other.....				
Citizenship of foreign-born white.				
Naturalized.....				
First papers.....				
Alien.....				
Unknown.....				
ILLITERACY.				
Illiterate males of voting age.				
Total, number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				
Per cent. in 1900.....				
Native white, number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				
Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				

FORM OF TABLE—*Concluded.*

Subject.	The State.	Autauga.	Baldwin.	Barbour.
Negro, number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				
Persons 10 years old and over.				
Total number.....				
Number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				
Native white.....				
Number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				
Foreign-born white.....				
Number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				
Negro.....				
Number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				
Persons 10 to 20 years.				
Total number.....				
Number illiterate.....				
Per cent. illiterate.....				
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE.				
Total number 6 to 20 years.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Number 6 to 9 years.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Number 10 to 14 years.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Number 15 to 17 years.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Number 18 to 20 years.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Persons 6 to 14 years.				
Total number.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Native white.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Foreign-born white.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Negro.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Persons 15 to 20 years.				
Total number.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Native white.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Foreign-born white.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				
Negro.....				
Number attending school.....				
Per cent. attending school.....				

Note: This list of countries given under "Country of Origin" is not necessarily the one that will be used, as a selection will be made in the case of the table for each state of those countries which have the largest representation in that state. In the case of the tables for the Southern states the data given under illiteracy will be such as to bring out the differences between the white and negroes instead of between native white and foreign-born white as shown in this form for the Northern states.

This represents a radical departure from the method of publishing county figures ten years ago. At the census of 1900 the county data were presented "topically"; that is, there was a separate table for each subject concerning which information for counties was given, as, for example, sex, color, nativity, illiteracy, and the like. It was thus necessary, in using the census reports for 1900, for a person who desired to obtain a general picture regarding conditions in a particular county, as brought out by the population inquiries, to refer to a large number of tables; and these tables did not in all cases follow one after the other, but were scattered more or less through the two volumes containing the population data.

All persons who have had this change brought to their attention believe that the innovation will constitute a very marked improvement over prior practice. Certainly it will mean that census statistics of population will appeal to, and be utilized by, a far greater number of persons than ever before.

A similar set of tables, one for each state, will present the data that is given separately for cities, villages, etc., having a population of 2,500 or more. This, like the county tables just described, is an innovation over the 1900 census.

Before leaving these two sets of tables it should be noted that they give the statistics covered by the tables, not only for each county individually, and for each city or town having as small a population as 2,500, but that they also give, as a necessary part of their scheme, the same statistics for the state as a whole and for each city no matter how great may be its population. These two sets of tables together, therefore, are all-comprehensive, in the sense of giving statistical data according to the largest as well as the smallest geographic unit of presentation.

It is evident that in the case of such small geographic units of presentation as the county and a city having as small a population as 2,500, limitations of space, were there no other considerations, would prevent the entering into all the refinements of the statistical tabulation that it is desirable to make in order fully to bring out the important points concerning population conditions. In point of fact, however, little would be

gained by entering into such detail for such small geographic units, even did these limitations of space not prevent. In order to draw deductions of value regarding the characteristics of population such, for example, as sex, conjugal condition, size of family and the like, it is necessary that the groups to be dealt with should represent numbers of considerable magnitude. Generally speaking, therefore, the smallest geographic unit that will be employed, in order to present statistics topically, will be the state and the city having a population of 25,000 or over. In dealing with these, and the larger geographic units, the main divisions of the country, the country as a whole, and the rural and urban sections as a twofold geographic division, the center of interest will shift from the geographic unit to the topical unit. The general scheme for these tables will thus be the reverse of that for the two series of tables for counties and for cities having a population of 2,500 or over, in that the topic will be the main unit and the geographic divisions the subsidiary ones running down the side of the page as stubs, instead of the geographic division being the primary unit and the data or topics the subsidiary ones. There will thus be a series of tables for each topic, such as sex, age, nativity, conjugal condition, literacy and the like, so constructed that the information regarding the topic is presented for the country as a whole, the main divisions of the country, the state and the cities having a population of 25,000 and over, separately, in order that the facts relative to the topic can be seen for each of these main geographic divisions in comparison one with the other.

Notwithstanding the fact that, generally speaking, where the information to be imparted is in regard to a certain topic or subject such as conjugal condition, literacy, etc., such topic should be made the main unit of presentation and the geographic unit the subordinate one; it is, nevertheless, extremely desirable that the information should be given in such a way that a person interested in a particular state can find the information, in the special bulletin that will be issued for such state, or in the corresponding chapter of the final report devoted to such state, since the state bulletins will be bound together as one of the volumes of the final report.

In 1900 the data given in the topical tables were arranged so as to give the detailed facts regarding the main classes of the population, as, for example, native born, foreign born, native whites with native parents, native whites with foreign parents, negro, etc., in separate tables for each class, so that, in these tables, all of the data relative to a particular state did not appear in one place. This was unfortunate for two reasons: (1) because it did not permit of a comparative study of the data regarding the different main classes of the population within a state to be easily made and (2) because it was impossible to lift the part of each table that related to a given state and reproduce it without change in the state bulletins. The only way by which the facts shown in these topical tables could have been also shown in the separate state bulletins would have been by constructing entirely new tables and going to the great additional expense involved in the type-setting necessary to put these tables into print. In the report for 1910 both of these objections will be met by having, in all, or practically all, the topical tables, all the facts relative to an individual table appear in immediate juxtaposition to each other as a section of the table, so that, not only can these different facts, as regards an individual state, be more easily studied in relationship to each other, but the section for each state can be reproduced in the bulletin for such states without any additional work in the way of preparation of new tables or new type-setting or composition work.

This is but one illustration of the effort that is being made generally so to present the census statistics that persons interested in conditions in a given county or state, as well as those interested in a given topic, can readily find, in one place, under the proper geographic designation, the data he seeks, and will not be compelled, so to speak, to compile it from figures appearing in different tables scattered throughout the report.

There exists, of course, a wide opportunity for the exercise of discretion in determining precisely the data that will be given in the particular tables, and the tables in 1910 will naturally present differences from those for 1900 and preceding censuses. It is manifestly not feasible for me in this paper

to attempt to point out many of these differences, although some of them are of considerable significance. There is one difference, however, which, more or less, will run through all of the tables. This is the great extent to which there will be inserted in the tables, in immediate juxtaposition to the absolute data for 1910, figures giving the corresponding data for previous censuses, and showing percentage distribution, increase, or relation in order that the significance of the facts presented by the Thirteenth Census figures may be more fully brought out in the main tables themselves, instead of leaving this work of interpretation to the text analysis or to special calculations by persons using the census reports.

This practice will facilitate enormously the practical use of census statistics. An illustration of just how great a gain will result may be seen by contrasting the character of data that was given in 1900 regarding illiteracy with what it is proposed to give for 1910. In 1900 the number of persons ten years of age and over who were illiterate was given in great detail according to main classes of the population, such as native born, foreign born, native white of native parents, native white of foreign parents, negro, etc. In the tables giving these facts, however, there was not given the total number of persons ten years of age and over with which to contrast the number who were illiterate, nor percentages showing the extent of illiteracy. Indeed, in many cases, the total number for each class was not given anywhere in the report or appeared in such a way that it could only be obtained by the addition of subgroups. The report for 1910 will follow the general practice of giving the total numbers in each class with which to contrast the numbers illiterate and the percentages by means of which the contrast is brought out. This practice, as stated, will be employed generally throughout the report.

Another consideration that will probably be more emphasized than ever before will be that of segregating and grouping all tables relative to a particular topic in one place in the report, and in having the tables and the text describing and commenting upon the tables appear together. Most persons making use of the census reports do so for the purpose of

obtaining information either concerning some one locality, or concerning some one topic or number of related topics, in which they are interested. It is believed, therefore, that this more careful grouping of the census data according to subject-matter taken in connection with the comprehensive character given to the county tables and state bulletins will facilitate greatly the use of the census volumes by the student and general public. Any change that will aid the public in making use of the census volumes will be a great gain.

It is almost certain, also, that the detailed data regarding population such as sex, age, literacy and the like, will be presented for each country of birth, in the case of the foreign population, to a much greater extent than in any former census. Heretofore most of these facts were given simply for the total foreign-born population as a class.

These data showing the characteristics of the population will also be largely given for what may be called the second generation of the population coming from each foreign country; that is, those born in the United States but whose parents were immigrants born in that foreign country. Practically nothing was done in 1900 in this direction. For the first time, therefore, it will be possible to determine the characteristics of this class of the population separately for each country of origin and to contrast such characteristics with those shown for the first generation of immigrants on the one hand, and with the native-born of native parents, on the other.

Another important departure from the methods employed in giving the statistics for 1900 consists in the much greater attention that will be paid to the presentation of figures so as to contrast conditions in urban and rural communities. This distinction was made to some extent in 1900, but by no means generally throughout the report. It is proposed in the report for 1910 not only to have this distinction appear much more generally than in 1900, but a more detailed analysis of urban figures will be shown by giving such figures in many cases according to the five subclasses of cities of a population of from 2,500 to 10,000, 10,000 to 25,000, 25,000 to 100,000, 100,000 to 500,000 and 500,000 and over.

The only other case in which I think the attempt should be made by me in this paper to comment upon the specific character of the data that will be included in the tables has to do with the matter of the presentation of the population statistics according to the country of birth and mother tongue. The reasons for including upon the population schedule the inquiry relative to mother tongue have already been given. The securing of this information furnishes two bases by which the data concerning our foreign population, or our population descended from foreign-born parents, may be presented; that is, country of birth or mother tongue; the latter, as already explained, representing racial stock. But for the matter of space required, it would be desirable to present all the statistics according to both bases: according to country of birth, because having a value in itself, and in order to permit of comparisons with preceding censuses; and according to mother tongue, because it is important to determine the characteristics and the attributes of the foreign-born population according to their racial stock as well as according to the particular countries from which they or their parents may have come. Not only is it theoretically desirable to present the figures according to both of these bases, but it is also theoretically desirable to present them according to the two bases in combination; that is, in such a way as to show under each country of birth, as, for example, Austria, the figures regarding each racial stock represented by persons coming from that country and, *vice versa*, for each racial stock the countries of birth of the persons going to make up the numbers returned as belonging to that stock. It is comparatively a simple matter to give this information according to the two bases in combination, in so far as the mere number of persons represented is concerned, since a simple table, giving the countries of birth at the heads of the columns and the mother tongues in the stubs at the side of the page, will present this information. A showing of this character will consequently be made. When we turn, however, to the matter of giving the figures showing the characteristics and attributes of the persons enumerated it is impracticable to make such showing separately for both of the two bases in com-

bination. The problem that confronts the Census Bureau, therefore, is that of deciding whether such details will be given by one or the other of these two bases, or by both. No definite conclusion has been reached on this point, although it is probable that, on account of the space that would be required, the showing will be made by only one of the bases, and that, in order that comparison may be made with previous census data, the basis selected will be that of the country of birth. In doing so, however, the facts regarding racial stock will be brought out to a considerable extent by distinguishing, in the case of the three countries having the greatest mixture of racial stocks,—Germany, Austria and Russia,—between the different racial stocks coming from such countries by making them subheads under the totals for the countries themselves. Furthermore, it is of interest to note that there will also be available in the Census Bureau the data necessary to make a complete showing according to the basis of mother tongue or racial stock if at any time hereafter it is deemed that the value of such a showing is sufficient to warrant the expense involved.

Before leaving this matter of population mention should be made of the fact that the bureau contemplates collecting together in one place, and of publishing as a separate bulletin, which will subsequently constitute a chapter of the final report, all of the figures that are given throughout the entire report for the United States as a whole. This will mean simply the reproduction in one place of the figures constituting the totals for the United States as a whole in all the series of tables embraced within the report. The bringing of these figures together, and segregating them from the figures relative to smaller geographic units of presentation will, it is believed, be of great value and interest to the large class of persons in this country and in foreign lands, who are interested in knowing the grand results of the enumeration of the population in 1910 in comparison with the results shown at previous censuses. The having of these figures in a comparatively small bulletin will also tend to economy in the distribution of the report, since, in many cases, this bulletin can be sent in answer to inquiries for information, instead of

having to send the bulky and more expensive general reports. Somewhat similar bulletins will be issued for the individual states as rapidly as the data is compiled in the same way as was done in 1900.

This completes what I have to say regarding the topic assigned to me. It will, I am sure, be appreciated that all that I have been able to do has been to select for comment a few of the many points presented in determining upon the manner and form in which the census figures should be published. In making this selection, however, I have sought to choose those which best illustrate the fundamental aims that the bureau has kept constantly before it, that namely of so constructing and so arranging the tables as regards the order of their presentation, that the effective use of the information given will be facilitated to the maximum extent possible and the reports as a whole appeal to the largest possible body of inquirers.